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MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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ORGANIZATION

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GOAL OF THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

To benefit the people of Montana and visitors with the optimum outdoor recreational opportunities; emphasizing the tangible and intangible values of wildlife and the natural and cultural resources of aesthetic, scenic, historic, and archaeological significance, in a manner:

- (1) consistent with the capabilities and requirements of the resources,
- (2) recognizing present and future human needs and desires and
- (3) ensuring maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment.

ORGANIZATION

Commission

The Montana Fish and Game Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor with concurrence of the Senate. The appointments are made from five districts established by law. At least one member of the Commission must be experienced in the breeding and management of domestic livestock and at least one member must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state.

Three of the Commissioners are appointed to serve for terms concurrent with the gubernatorial term and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The remaining members are appointed to serve terms ending on the first day of the third January of the succeeding gubernatorial term. Commission districts are established by law along county lines as shown on the map – page 2.

Director

The State Fish and Game Director is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and serves a term concurrent with that of the Governor.

Regions

To make fish and game management decisions, administration and operations more readily accessible to the public, the state is divided into seven regions with headquarters in Kalispell (Region 1), Missoula (Region 2), Bozeman (Region 3), Great Falls (Region 4), Billings (Region 5), Glasgow (Region 6), and Miles City (Region 7).

Staff

Division administrators comprise the Director's staff. The staff plans, coordinates, and budgets for various activities of the department under supervision of the Director. Regional coordinators supervise programs planned by the Director's staff and approved by the Director.

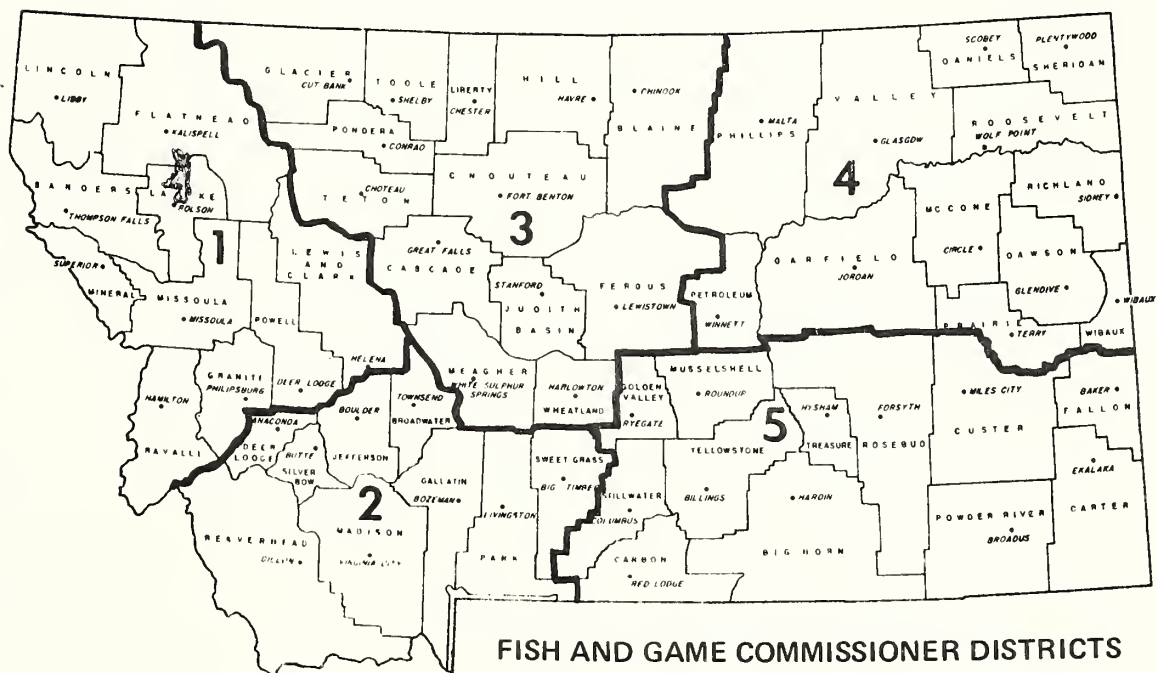
Funding

The Montana Department of Fish and Game operates under a budget funded from several sources. The primary source of income is the sale of hunting and fishing licenses.

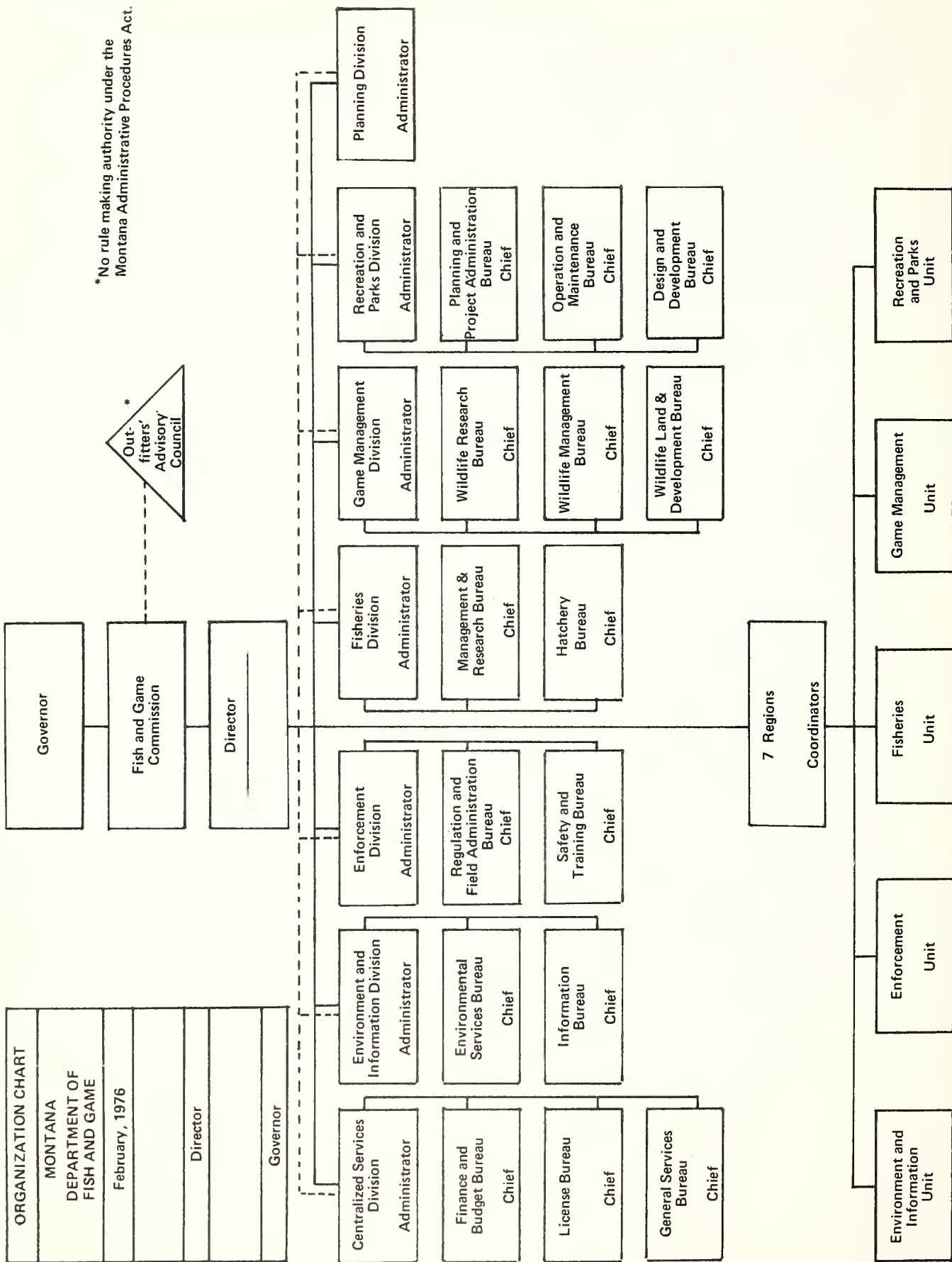
The second major source of income consists of a tax on sports hunting and fishing equipment. Federal excise taxes on sport firearms and ammunition comprise the Pittman-Robertson fund, and similar taxes on fishing equipment are Dingell-Johnson funds. These funds are administered to states on a matching basis, 75% federal and 25% state. The size of the allotment depends upon the size of the state and the total license sales.

Other sources of funding are by appropriation from the general fund and the long-range building fund, cabin site rentals, campground fees and entrance fees at Lewis and Clark State Caverns. These appropriations help acquire, develop and maintain certain state parks, recreation areas and monuments. A state tax of six-tenths of one percent on gasoline is earmarked for use on areas used by motorboats.

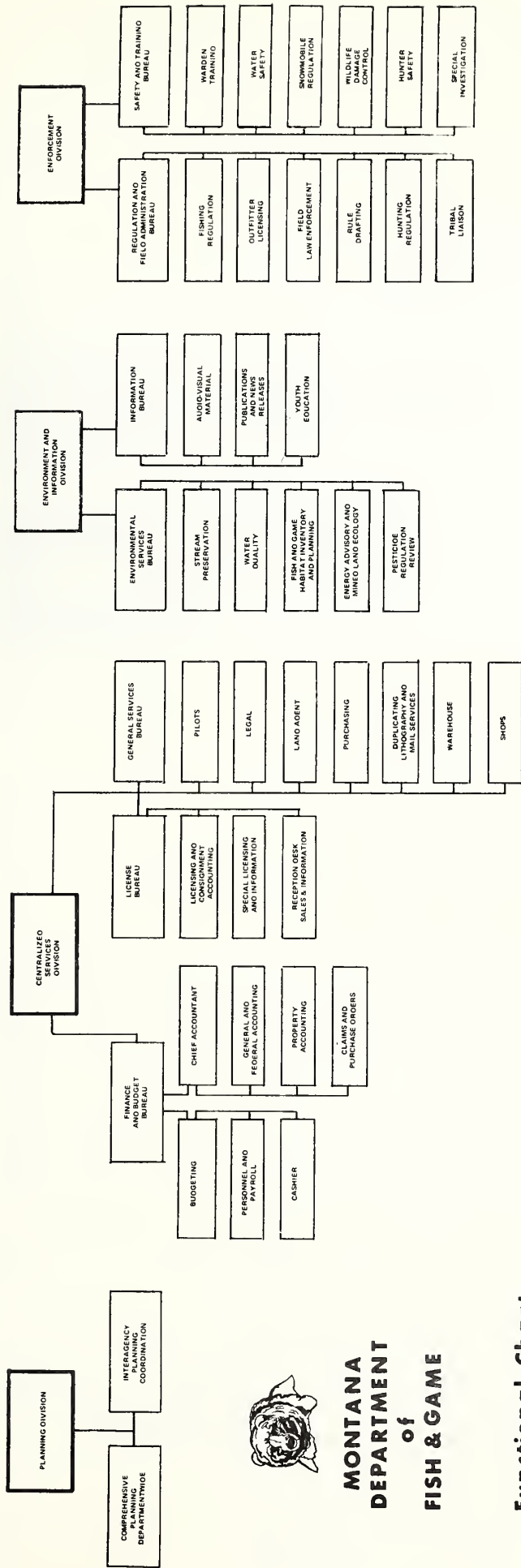
The department has obtained within the last few years financial aid from the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and other federal agencies. Grants from federal agencies and private sources are also utilized. The Land and Water Conservation Fund, administered on the federal level by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the state level by the Recreation and Parks Division, is a grants program for recreation area acquisition and development. It provides 50% reimbursable grants to the states and their political subdivisions for these purposes. Most of the recreation area acquisition and development accomplished by the Recreation and Parks Division during the past decade has utilized this funding source. Since 1965 this fund combined with state and local matching money has provided over \$33,000,000 for public outdoor resources in the state. Cities, towns, counties and other political subdivisions have utilized approximately 60% of this amount. State projects make up the remainder.



ORGANIZATION CHART	
MONTANA	
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME	
February, 1976	
Director	
Governor	

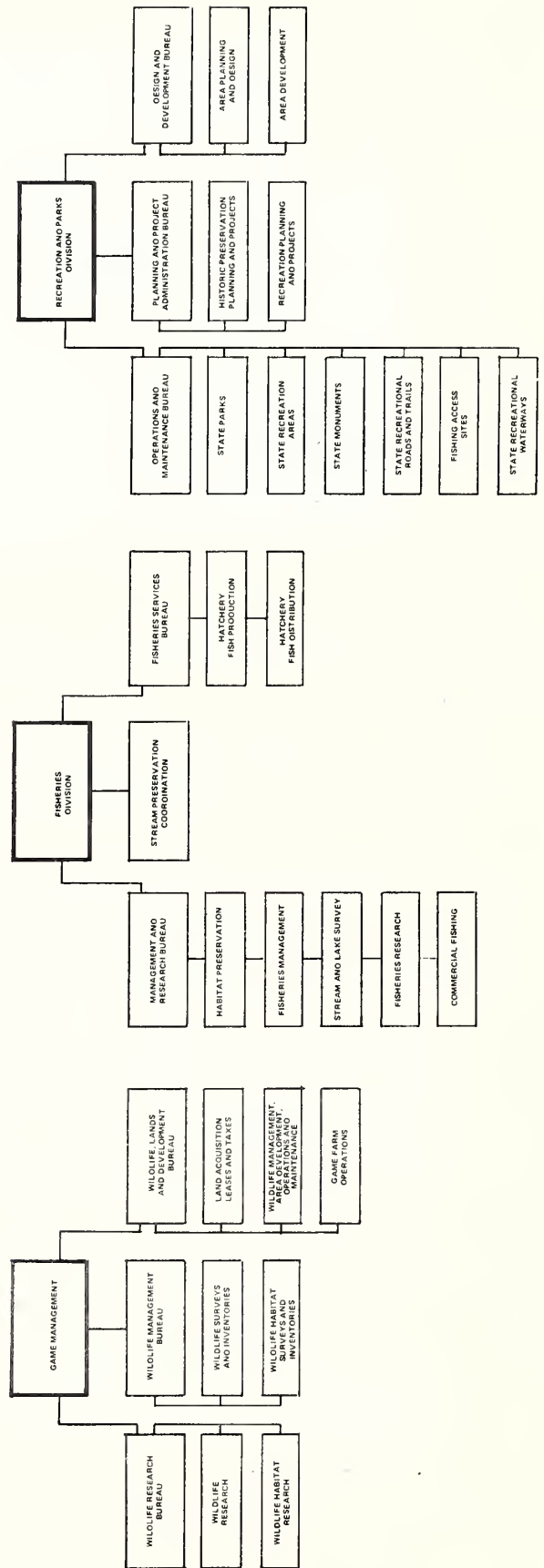


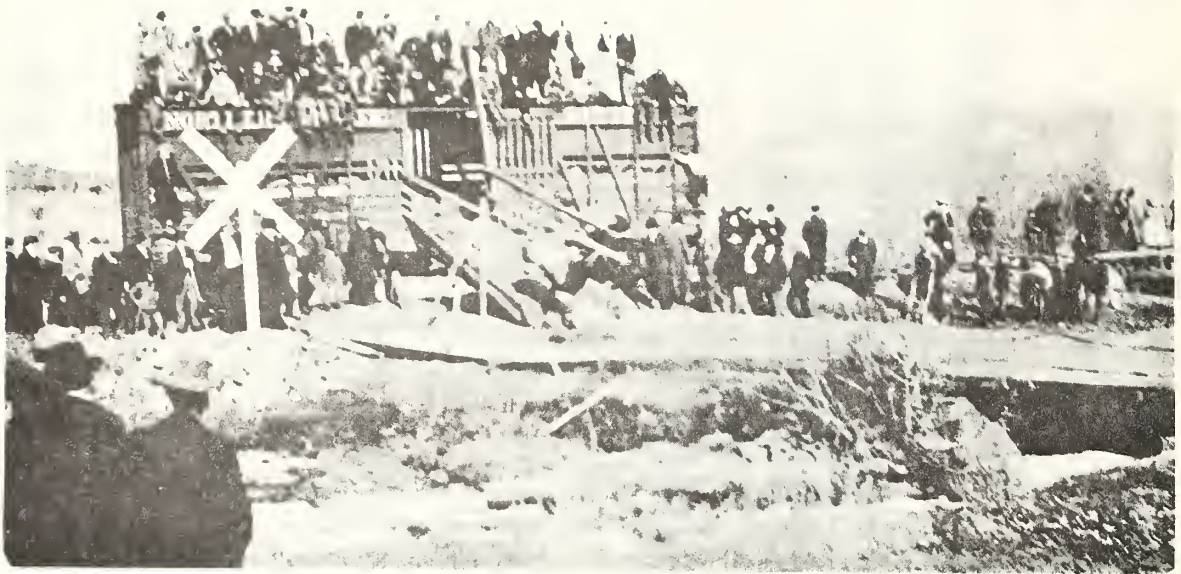
* No rule making authority under the Montana Administrative Procedures Act.



MONTANA DEPARTMENT of FISH & GAME

Functional Chart





ELK RELEASE NEAR BOULDER – 1911

OVER THE YEARS

As game laws came into their own, a basic philosophy began to develop among the states. One of the guiding principles was a definition by the Supreme Court of California and upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The definition stated, "The wild game within a state belongs to the people in their collective sovereign capacity. It is not the subject of private ownership except insofar as the people may elect to make it so, and they may, if they see fit, absolutely prohibit the taking of it, or traffic and commerce in it, if it is deemed necessary for the protection or preservation of the public good." The state's powers to manage their own wildlife is being eroded, however. Through the Endangered Species Act, for example, federal agencies may effectively regulate a management of many species. Also, there are always a few strings attached to the many federal grant and aid programs.

The first bill relating to pollution found its way into state codes during 1881. It was drafted to prevent dumping of sawdust into streams.

In 1901 the first state game warden was appointed to fill a post created by legislation. This position was a forerunner of our present department director position. The first state warden, W.F. Scott, divided the state into eight fish and game districts. One deputy game warden was stationed in each district and salaried \$100 per month for all services and expenses.

BRIEF HISTORY OF LAWS, MANAGEMENT AND IMPORTANT EVENTS

1810-1850	Era of fur trade
1850's	Era of hide skimmers
1860-1880	Buffalo gave way to domestic livestock - profound changes in range-lands from grazing
1869	First game law - to protect quail and partridge
1872	First laws to protect big game (closed seasons)
1873	Killing of song birds prohibited
1875	First closed season on furbearers, ducks and geese
1877	Unlawful to kill game animals without using or selling meat
1881	First stream pollution bill (prevent dumping sawdust in streams)
1883	All hunting closed in Yellowstone Park
1889	First game wardens - county commissioners empowered to hire one warden per county
1891	Sale of trout caught in public waters prohibited
1893	First year-round closed season on moose and elk
1895	Fish and Game Board authorized. Bag limits on game animals and prairie chickens for first time
1897	Bounty payments authorized
1901	First state game warden appointed (forerunner of department director) First department organized - nonresident licenses required
1903	Guide and taxidermist licenses required
1905	First resident license required to take fish or game
1907	First fish hatchery provided
1911	First game preserve created
1913	Fish and Game Commission organized - Sun River Game Preserve created
1915	Daily limit placed on game fish
1917	Deer bag limits go from 2 to 1 statewide - some counties closed
1919	Large winterkill of Yellowstone elk from malnutrition
1921	Commission given power to open and close seasons - hunting districts established
1930's	Deer reached peak numbers - winter dieoffs began
1941	Sharing federal funds - scientific management begins to take form - large scale transplanting programs began
1945	Hunting of moose resumed after five years of closed seasons
1949	Extensive magpie control program discarded
1953	First special bow and arrow season
1955	Department reorganized into seven regional districts - sale of special nonresident deer and antelope licenses authorized
1958	Buck-only seasons replaced by either sex deer season statewide
1959	Hen pheasant first became legal part of game limits - boat safety legislation enacted
1962	Last of bounties (mountain lion) discontinued
1963	Environmental legislation begins to appear with bill to prevent loss of stream habitat from construction
1965	State parks put under administration of fish and game - stream preservation bill given permanent status
1972	Game laws recodified - environmental bills given great emphasis (mined land reclamation, power line siting)
1973	Executive reorganization - add planning bureau - centralized services bureau - merged environmental control and information-education divisions
1974	Hen pheasants removed from game bag. Extensive winterkill of Yellowstone elk in both Gallatin and Yellowstone segments
1975	Permits required for taking either sex deer began to appear in hunting regulations.

CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

The Centralized Services Division is a service and fiscal management unit. It is responsible for budgeting, accounting, property control, purchasing, licensing, land acquisition, records and statistics, mechanics shop, legal and general services.

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The major responsibility of the Enforcement Division is to protect fish and wildlife resources from willful or negligent destruction by ensuring compliance to regulations and laws relating to fish, game, parks, and recreation. The division is also responsible for the enforcement of boat and water safety laws, snowmobile safety and licensing laws, outfitters laws, and litter and vandalism laws.

The division is often called upon to perform other tasks. They investigate hunting accidents, trap and transplant nuisance animals, supervise trappers, address various public groups, conduct classes in hunter safety, assist in the collection of management research and environmental protection information, conduct wildlife damage control programs and perform license dealer audits.

The Enforcement Division has been involved in an extensive program to open private lands to public recreation. It has been demonstrated that private landowners are not as reluctant to allow public access if they are given some assistance in control of recreationists.

During this period the Enforcement Division expended 199,680 hours to provide management and protection of the wildlife and recreation resource. The hours were separated into major programs as follow:

Wildlife Program

Big Game.	66,000
Unclassified Terrestrial Sport	
Wildlife.	34,000
Upland Game Birds	9,000
Migratory Game Birds	4,000
Other Sport Species.	1,800
Nongame Wildlife	650
Acquire Public Access.	570
	<u>116,020</u>

Fish Program

Aquatic Sport Wildlife.	20,000
Salmonids	35,000
Nonsalmonids	5,000
Nonsport Wildlife	120
	<u>60,120</u>

Parks Program 12,500

Other Related Functions. 11,040
199,680

Notice to Appear and	
Complaints Issues	3,214
Number of License Dealer Audits	5,732
Number of Creel or Game Bag	
Checks	83,920
Number of Sportsman's Club	
Meetings Attended	300

ENVIRONMENT AND INFORMATION DIVISION

The Environment and Information Division is rather unique in that it has several key responsibilities. The first is to provide public information and education relative to the fish and game of Montana (both game and nongame species). It must keep sportsmen informed as to the management program, hunting seasons, regulations and relevant issues that affect fish and wildlife — particularly those issues that might tend to reduce fish and wildlife habitat.

In the area of the defense of the habitat that produces the fish and wildlife resource of Montana, the division is responsible for compliance with various environmentally oriented laws and is involved as a cooperator and participator with other state agencies, particularly those regulating natural resource use that might tend to directly impact fish and wildlife.

Information Bureau

Landowner/sportsmen relations received increased emphasis during the year in TV and radio programs and written material for the news media. The department's landowner award program continued in fiscal year 1976 with one landowner in each of the department's seven regions being honored as landowner of the year. This program recognizes individual landowners for their contribution to the wildlife resource and cooperation with sportsmen.

Production of the bureau in 1976 consisted of information on a variety of topics of interest to the sportsmen and general public including: 7 TV spots (both 1-minute and 30-second), 38 3 to 5-minute radio programs, 32 radio spots lasting from 10 seconds to 1 minute, 51 news releases, 54 weekly newspaper columns distributed to 60 newspapers, 10 weekly fishing reports taped and broadcast over Montana stations, 18 fishing roundup reports, and over 2,000 individual requests for use of films from the department film library.

Planning and preliminary work on a new self-contained department exhibit trailer started during the fiscal year. The trailer, featuring the role of the hunter in conservation and wildlife management, will be used for a variety of public observances around the state. Completion is anticipated in fiscal 1977 and scheduling is already taking place.

A new program of providing colored slides, photos and movie footage on a weekly basis to Montana TV stations for use in news and sportscasts was in the planning stage during fiscal 1976. This material will be designed to complement the department's information effort by providing timely materials on topics of interest to the sportsmen and the public. This program is scheduled to start in mid-fiscal year 1977.

Substantial savings were realized in the production of MONTANA OUTDOORS, The department's official magazine during the last fiscal year. A new printing contract was negotiated

which will result in considerable savings to the department. For example, under the old contract our average cost was approximately 35 cents per copy. Under the new contract our cost was decreased to approximately 23 cents per copy. Compare this final figure to the original cost of a single copy of about 80 cents, and it is obvious that during an inflationary period we have continually reduced the cost of production in this one area. Additional cost savings still could be realized with changes in Purchasing Division policies.

During the fiscal year we participated in the first Montana Trade Showcase in Billings. This event resulted in increased contact between the department and public, enabling us to meet people on a one-to-one basis. We are confident it benefited our information effort and our obligation to both the fish and wildlife resource and to the people.

Several projects of a strictly educational nature were participated in. Under two separate programs, aid was provided to the Helena school system and to Montana State University in training of students in educational film and TV spot production. In return, the department received student help on work at our Film Center and in the case of MSU, cooperative educational films are being produced for use within schools around the state.

In still another educational program, department funds and personal services were contributed toward support of an environmental education course conducted by Helena High School at the Beartooth Game Range. This is one of the first such courses in the state, and the first joint educational program of this nature involving our department.

The Information Bureau also has the responsibility for the nongame species program. In addition to continuing the basic inventory of our nongame species, work progressed during fiscal 1976 on a cooperative agreement between the department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Environmental Bureau

In the Environmental Bureau, coal and energy development continued to pose the most serious problems being dealt with. Major emphasis during the fiscal year was in obtaining sufficient background information to participate in the allocation of Yellowstone River water. The department's objective is to preserve a free-flowing Yellowstone River while meeting the legitimate needs of a variety of water users.

The Environmental Bureau was particularly successful in continuing to fund key habitat studies through grants and contracts with a variety of funding sources. As in the past, these funding sources included agencies of the federal government, various state agencies and some corporations.

It is our feeling that these cooperative programs are building understanding between all the various factions involved in development and utilization of Montana resources.

Major new contracts negotiated during the report period were a contract to study the ecology of the Long Pines in southeastern Montana in anticipation of uranium development and a major contract to participate in allocation of the Yellowstone River waters. Both of these contracts were negotiated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with all the work being conducted by the Department of Fish and Game.

The Environmental Bureau continues to conduct its many traditional activities such as stream preservation, water quality coordination and participation in numerous interagency committees and advisory boards.

FISHERIES DIVISION

The Fisheries Division is responsible for management of Montana's aquatic resources. Its specific goals are to maintain optimum fish populations in Montana waters and to provide improved sport fishing opportunities where feasible. Activities to meet these goals include maintenance of natural wild fish habitat, an efficient fish cultural program consistent with the needs of the waters, continued surveys and investigations to determine those needs, regulations designed to provide the maximum amount of sport fishing that is compatible with the stocks of fish that are produced each year, and promotion of commercial harvest of rough fish where this is possible without damage to sport fishing.

Stream fish habitat preservation, always a top priority activity for the division, required increased effort this year. The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act became effective following one of the wettest years in Montana history when flooding caused widespread stream-bank damage. Our biologists are currently spending about 2 FTE's working with conservation supervisors and landowners to implement the act and find the best solutions for the protection of streambanks and fish habitat and minimization of soil erosion. From January 1, 1976, when the act first required notice of projects be made, through October 3, 1976, we have received 905 notices of these projects, most of which have required field inspection.

A major effort again this year has been collecting the information necessary to document flow requirements for game fish to support our department's applications for instream flow reservations for fish and other aquatic life. Through a combined effort of the Environment and Information Division and the Fisheries Division an application for reservation was filed for the Yellowstone River and many of its tributaries.

A two-year survey of all streams with fishery potential in the Beartooth and Absaroka Mountains was completed. Basic information was documented on about 400 streams.

A study was undertaken on the water temperature problem on Madison River resulting from silting of Ennis Lake. As a result of the study the federally funded 208 Blue Ribbon Areawide Planning Organization has formed a Madison River Thermal Steering Committee to explore potential corrective measures.

A two-year creel census on upper Madison River has shown an important segment of the trout population was caught and released; whereas, a comparatively small portion was creeled. Eighty percent of the fishermen were nonresidents.

Coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation to enhance walleye reproduction at Bighorn Lake through water level management has paid off. Gill netting this year showed strong year classes have resulted.

Fisheries personnel have developed a detailed study proposed for Flathead drainage above Flathead Lake covering fish populations, fish habitat and water quality. The proposal can be divided into eight or more segments which can be funded by interested federal agencies and contracted to the department. The necessity for the study has been emphasized by the developing coal strip mining operation on the North Fork of the Flathead River and recently application for gas and oil leases on the North Fork and Middle Fork.

FISH STOCKED FROM STATE FISH HATCHERIES AT ANACONDA,
ARLEE, BIG TIMBER, BLUEWATER (BRIDGER),
GREAT FALLS, LEWISTOWN AND SOMERS DURING CY 1975

<u>Species</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Number</u>
Rainbow	0-3"	443,011
	4-6"	2,758,949
	7" +	443,000
	TOTAL	3,644,960
Brook Trout	0-3"	23,452
	TOTAL	23,452
Kokanee	0-3"	3,403,119
	TOTAL	3,403,119
Grayling	0-3"	3,000
	TOTAL	3,000
Westslope Cutthroat	0-3"	1,188,463
	4-6"	325,450
	7" +	135,429
	TOTAL	1,649,342
Yellowstone Cutthroat	Eggs	1,725
	0-3"	239,382
	4-6"	3,500
	TOTAL	244,607
Mountain Whitefish	0-3"	387,980
	TOTAL	387,980

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
STATISTICS – 1975 SEASON

Fort Peck Reservoir, Lake Helena
and Medicine Lake

<u>Species</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Buffalo	270,592
Carp Sucker	6,537
Catfish*	1,056
Goldeye	127,848
Carp	202,598
Suckers	14,276



*Classified as game fish July 1,
1975

GAME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Game Management Division conducts and provides continuing surveys, inventories and research of the state wildlife resource. The resulting data is the biological basis of management recommendations to the Fish and Game Commission. Wildlife management is designed to provide optimum hunting and associated outdoor recreation to the sportsmen and visitors in the state. Nonrecreational values and uses of the resource are considered. Game management lands controlled by the Commission are managed to provide optimum wildlife habitat and compatible outdoor recreation. Cooperation and coordination with other agency programs is involved to properly manage the wildlife resource in Montana.

The number of resident hunters declined in Montana during 1975. Big game hunting recreation declined but was similar to 1973.

MAN-DAYS OF HUNTING RECREATION MONTANA

Kind of Hunter	Year		
	1973	1974	1975
Deer	1,058,297	1,235,177	1,058,997
Elk	574,166	719,034	650,031
Upland Birds	237,865	238,397	297,388
Duck	129,056	147,734	150,974
Antelope	84,168	81,489	75,066
Archery	64,198	71,887	69,306
Goose	48,357	68,714	68,277
Black Bear	41,245	50,235	54,320
Sheep	6,786	6,992	5,264
Moose	4,596	5,460	4,578
Turkey	3,803	5,112	7,729
Goat	2,224	2,855	2,540
Total man-days of hunting recreation	2,254,761	2,633,086	2,444,450

Deer provide the greatest amount of hunting recreation in the state. Less than 150,000 deer hunters were afield in 1975. Deer hunter success declined to 52 percent from 67 percent in 1974.

During the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, an additional 656 acres were acquired for game management areas. The department now has a total of 117,082 acres owned, and 115,003 acres under use agreements, or a total of 232,082 acres being managed for wildlife habitat and hunting recreation.

The new acquisition was located at Elk Island in Richland County. The cost of this land was \$183,000.

Payments in lieu of taxes increased from \$45,375 to \$49,840. Costs of development and maintenance of lands increased 14 percent from \$438,436 to \$498,857 primarily due to personal services and inflation.

Wildlife surveys were continued through the state. Recommendations were made for more restrictive deer hunting through limited permits, less either-sex seasons and more buck seasons.

Research continued on coyote/wildlife relationships. Deer research was started in representative study areas of the state. The cooperative elk-logging study was continued.

ARCHERY HUNTING – 1968-1975

<u>Year</u>	<u>Deer</u>		<u>Elk</u>		<u>Antelope</u>	
	<u>Hunters</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Hunters</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Hunters</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
1968	1988	275	1021	35	106	0
1969	1738	259	934	58	97	0
1970	3438	440	1780	29	215	34
1971	4066	593	2208	57	235	7
1972	4794	511	2966	77	426	23
1973	7162	712	4927	112	489	22
1974	7965	663	5636	81	489	25
1975	7972	805	5344	175	508	85



MONTANA BIG GAME HARVEST, 1966-1975

		Antelope	Black Bear	Deer	Elk	Goat		Moose	Sheep	
						Limited	Unlimited		Limited	Unlimited
1966	No. Hunters	19,556	9,760	106,180	55,113	459	836	666	74	281
	Harvest	13,865	2,000	98,100	13,400	225	250	510	44	32
	Percent Success	71	21	92	23	49	30	74	59	11
1967	No. Hunters	18,052	10,571	115,185	71,883	589	256	616	78	145
	Harvest	12,599	2,130	88,640	14,500	294	90	433	56	12
	Percent Success	70	20	77	21	50	35	70	73	8
1968	No. Hunters	16,150	8,290	125,711	79,623	598	200	643	75	172
	Harvest	11,500	1,950	99,250	16,700	263	29	457	55	13
	Percent Success	71	24	79	21	44	14	71	74	7
1969	No. Hunters	19,871	8,787	128,177	73,848	537	213	645	77	279
	Harvest	14,543	1,700	102,800	12,100	267	66	457	50	17
	Percent Success	73	20	80	16	49	31	71	65	7
1970	No. Hunters	23,697	7,204	136,903	77,819	573	223	670	59	447
	Harvest	18,023	1,079	110,988	13,988	303	51	518	43	31
	Percent Success	76	15	80	18	52	23	86	73	7
1971	No. Hunters	24,802	5,105	141,243	72,337	547	215	677	64	452
	Harvest	18,403	1,185	116,716	11,785	238	59	474	50	40
	Percent Success	74	23	83	16	44	27	70	78	9
1972	No. Hunters	27,762	3,382	152,545	75,951	546	0	651	72	574
	Harvest	19,710	928	112,996	10,867	234	0	427	50	54
	Percent Success	71	27	74	15	43	0	66	70	9
1973	No. Hunters	28,062	5,019	167,359	87,746	556	0	766	76	754
	Harvest	19,303	1,347	137,441	17,498	280	0	597	57	35
	Percent Success	69	27	82	20	50	0	78	75	5
1974	No. Hunters	27,163	5,705	154,110	89,369	571	0	780	98	776
	Harvest	18,810	1,527	103,656	10,930	306	0	532	80	54
	Percent Success	69	27	67	12	54	0	68	82	7
1975	No. Hunters	25,022	6,201	148,109	91,956	508	0	763	121	631
	Harvest	17,298	1,252	77,496	15,750	237	0	498	89	10
	Percent Success	69	20	52	17	47	0	65	74	2

PLANNING DIVISION

The Planning Division has the objective of assisting decision makers in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the department through the development and implementation of a comprehensive wildlife plan.

An inventory of fisheries habitat and available fisheries is continuing. All waters that currently provide recreational fishing and those that have the potential to do so are being identified on base maps. The waters are classified as to type, number and size of fish available to the angler to indicate a supply of recreational fishing on a local, regional or statewide basis. Data has been recorded from all seven administrative regions and these data are being processed.

An inventory of big game and game bird habitat areas was completed for the entire state of Montana. Base maps of the year-round distribution and seasonal habitat areas were completed for seven big game species represented in the 500 (+) hunting districts and for nine game bird species variously distributed in 56 counties. Measurement and tabulation of the square miles of big game species is being compiled by hunting districts, Fish and Game administrative regions and into statewide totals. For example, on a statewide basis, elk occur on lands that are about 70% federally controlled (see table). In Region 4, elk are distributed on about 21% of the region's total area, 24,086 square miles; 62% of the area elk inhabit is public land. However, several hunting districts in Region 4 have elk distributed on land that is predominantly private.

A mail survey designed to measure angling pressure on Montana waters was started in May, 1975 to complement continuance of the 1975 data. The survey is basically the same as one conducted by this department in 1968-69. Questionnaires are mailed to a sample of the current license holders for two or four week periods throughout the year. The anglers are asked to list the waters used during a specific period of time. The returned questionnaires provide a basis for estimating statewide pressure and relative pressure on individual waters.

The strategic plan is due for public release in March, 1977 and will identify: the current and projected future supply and demand status of outdoor recreation resources, the limiting problems and the present and future actions necessary to best serve the people of Montana within the capabilities of the resources. The strategic plan spearheaded the direction that was taken in preparing the 1978-79 biennial budget and the subsequent annual operational plans. The planned program budget with attendant cost/effectiveness ratios by species and by area gave way to program budgeting by activity to meet the criteria of the state budget office.

An evaluation of personnel output per program and lines of communication necessary to the planning effort within the department have been developed, tested and are operational. Personnel time per program (deer, elk, trout, etc.) activity (Enforcement, Environment and Information, clerical, etc.) and by area (county and region) was implemented for all department employees starting May 1, 1975 using the Employee Activity Reporting System (EARS). The subsequent evaluation was useful and necessary to the preparation of the 1978-79 biennial budget.

MULE DEER DISTRIBUTION, LANDOWNERSHIP STATUS AND AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC

Current Estimated Availability
for Public Hunting

F & G Regions	Year-Round Distribution Area (sq. miles)	Landownership Where Mule Deer Occur			Source of Current Harvest		Private ^{3/} and School Lands NOT Closed or Severely Restricted
		Public (sq. miles)	School (sq. miles)	Private (sq. miles)	Public Land		
					Private School Lands		
1	10,660	8,275 (78%)	1/ 2/	2,385 (22%)	82%	18%	99%
2	9,673	6,568 (68%)		3,089 (32%)	63%	37%	85%
3	17,318	10,144 (59%)	866 (5%)	6,306 (36%)	71%	29%	60%
4	21,915	5,273 (24%)	1,474 (7%)	15,176 (69%)	54%	46%	43%
5	13,745	2,583 (19%)	604 (4%)	10,558 (77%)	32%	68%	56%
6	16,217	7,180 (44%)	1,965 (12%)	7,072 (44%)	61%	39%	87%
7	29,853	5,508 (18%)	1,791 (6%)	22,576 (76%)	33%	67%	66% ^{4/}
State Total	119,381	45,531 (38%)	6,700 (6%)	67,162 (56%)	47%	53%	68% (50,200 sq. miles)

1/State lands (331 sq. miles) combined with public.

2/State lands (260 sq. miles) combined with public.

3/All private land is "restricted" to the extent that permission is required to hunt big game.

4/Includes fee hunting.

RECREATION AND PARKS DIVISION

The Montana State Park System is administered by the Recreation and Parks Division. The primary responsibilities of the division are to conserve the scenic, historic, archaeological, scientific and recreational resources of Montana and to make the use of these resources available to the public. Such resources are made available through state parks, recreation areas, historic sites and monuments, fishing access sites, recreation waterways, recreation roads and trails.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, these public access and outdoor recreation opportunities were provided on 194 individual areas including eight state parks, 54 recreation areas, 156 fishing access sites, 14 state monuments, one recreation road containing several sites, and one recreation trail.

The following is a list of lands acquired through division appropriations during fiscal year 1976. Dates listed are dates of individual deeds.

<u>Waterway</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Date</u>
Flathead	Kokanee Bend F.A.S.	100.35	\$ 58,500	11- 5-75
Carpenter Lake	(Addition) F.A.S.	4.91	39,000	11- 6-75
Clark Fork	Kohrs Bend F.A.S.	7.18	7,780	11-24-75
Gallatin	Axtell Bridge F.A.S.	4.26	1,500	10-24-75
Milk	Fresno Dam F.A.S.	160.0	7,821	7-23-75
Milk	Rookery Rec. Area	2236.0	375,000	5-20-76
Various	Mt. Haggin Rec. Area	53,000	2,900,000	7-19-76
			(1,000,000 by donation)	
Yellowstone	Elk Island F.A.S. and Game Mgmt. Area	656	183,000	7-22-75
NA	Bannack State Mon. 6 purchases	8 lots + 90.32 acres		8 lots + 8-75-7-76
NA	Granite State Mon.	0.5	Gift	10- 3-75
NA	Hamilton Rec. Area	30.0	21,500	1- 7-76
		56,145.52 + 8 lots	2,594,101 (1,000,000 by donation)	

Operations and maintenance funding for the division's activities comes from several sources.

GENERAL FUND: The Department of Fish and Game's only use of general tax money is this appropriation used to maintain state parks, monuments and recreation areas.

MOTORBOAT FUEL TAX: The division collects 0.6% of gasoline tax received by the state, the minimum amount used by boaters. This money is used solely on areas where motorboating is allowed for operations, maintenance and for limited development.

EARNED REVENUE: Annual appropriations are required to give the division authority to spend entrance fees collected at Lewis and Clark Caverns, camping fees, cabin site rentals, and small miscellaneous amounts collected elsewhere for operations and maintenance of state parks, recreation areas and monuments.

LICENSE MONEY: The division receives appropriations from the earmarked license account for operations and maintenance of fishing access sites. This money is not spent on state parks, recreation areas or monuments.

FEDERAL AND PRIVATE REVENUE: Relatively small appropriations are usually given for operations from this account. This money is used to maintain the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and for preplanning for capital projects.

Capital projects are funded from the Long Range Building Fund from federal and private revenue (primarily use of federal matching programs), from earmarked license money (for fishing access acquisition and development), in limited amounts, from the motorboat fuel tax account, and from earmarked revenue derived from snowmobile registration fees.

Through passage of SB 87, the 44th Legislature provided for a perpetual land acquisition fund to purchase state parks, monuments, recreation areas and historic sites. This will in the future provide a major source of division funding. Accounting procedures have been established to begin collecting the earmarked revenue. Spending authority must be granted through legislative appropriations. The division has identified several potential acquisitions and has requested authority to make these purchases through the Long Range Building Program.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Program

Funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (P.L. 88-578) continues to provide much needed assistance to Montana in the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation resources. Montana received \$1,638,829 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in fiscal 1976. Figure 1-R&P lists the areas and facilities the fund helped to acquire and develop for the public.

Under provisions of the act, Montana through the state political subdivisions, may apply for federal matching grants on a 50-50 reimbursable basis for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

The Department of Fish and Game was designated by the legislature in 1965 to administer the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program and to meet the requirements established by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for continued participation in the program. Since initiation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program in 1965, a total of 374 projects has been funded through the Division of Recreation and Parks. This program has accounted for \$33,000,000 of expenditures for outdoor recreation in the state. Of this total, one-half has come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the remainder from state and local government agencies.

In the 12-year history of the program, roughly 60 percent of the funds apportioned to the state have gone to political subdivisions of the state and the remaining 40 percent to state agencies.

USERS OF MONTANA'S FISCAL 1976 L&WCFA DOLLARS

*Mt. Haggin/A	\$ 450,000
Columbia Falls - tennis courts/D	10,000
Missoula County - Pineview Park/D	19,860
*Finley Pt. - SRA/D	10,000
Kalispell - golf course/D	236,350
*Kelly Island - FAS/A	4,200
Great Falls - tennis courts/D	1,927
Glasgow - Sullivan Park/D	15,000
Havre - pool/D	31,534
*Giant Springs - SP/D	5,110
*Frenchtown Pond - SRA/D	7,093
*Whittecar - SRA/A	10,986
*Statewide Outdoor Rec. Plan	22,067
Townsend - McCarthy Park/D	10,220
*Beartooth - SRA/D	19,378
Ft. Benton - pool/D	15,250
*Headwaters - SP/D	268,797
Sweetgrass County - golf course/D	144,945
Gallatin Gateway - park/D	20,250
Browning - recreation complex/D	51,100
Fairview - bath house/D	5,110
Fairfield - ball park/D	2,943
Stanford - pool heater/D	892
Laurel - park/D	3,475
Billings - amend park/A	40,880
Billings - Stewart Park/D	3,577
Billings - Stewart Park/D	2,278
Helena - golf course/D	51,100
Culbertson - Bicentennial Park/D	7,950
Medicine Lake - town park/D	5,110
Lodge Grass - park/D	1,344
Flathead County - recreation area/D	11,283
- Lakeside/D	3,066
- Aero Lane/A	767
- boat docks/D	1,533
Flathead County - Ashley Creek/A	8,176
Livingston - tennis courts/D	12,775
Libby - tennis courts/D	3,870
Missoula - Kiwanis Park/D	12,010
-Playfair Park/D	10,220
Valier - tennis court/D	12,946
Chester - recreation area/D	3,355
St. Ignatius - tennis court/D	3,435
*Bitterroot Lake - SRA/D	16,659
*Whitefish Lake - SRA/D	5,151
Total BOR Dollars	\$ 1,630,353

D=Development; A=Land Acquisition; *=State Projects; SP=State Park; SRA=State Recreation Area; FAS=Fishing Access Site



BANNACK STATE MONUMENT

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides the basis for the major portion of the State Historic Preservation Program. It is presently being administered by the Recreation and Parks Division on the state level. The act encourages preservation of historic properties owned by the federal, state or local government and the private sector. Preservation is achieved in three basic approaches: (1) properties with historic values are identified and this is acknowledged by listing on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the State Historic Register, (2) federal funds are provided on a matching basis for the acquisition and/or preservation of historic properties on the National Register, (3) protection for historic properties is afforded by the requirement for clearances from the State Historic Preservation office for certain federally funded developments. The division processes several hundred such clearances per year.

The fiscal 1976 allocation to Montana was \$225,096, requiring an equal amount from state and local governments to match the federal dollar. In fiscal 1976, the allocation provided for the initiation of seven state projects and seven projects for local governments.

In fiscal 1976, 15 sites were added to the National Register from Montana with basic preparation completed for an additional 35 sites soon to be submitted.

The administration of the Historic Sites Program will be transferred from the Department of Fish and Game to the State Historical Society by the close of the calendar year. However, administration and operation of the actual sites and monuments in state ownership will remain with the Department of Fish and Game. Program functions to be transferred consist of the maintenance of the National and State Register, the administration of the federal funds, maintenance of the state inventory, and the Historic Sites Planning Program.

This move is a mutual endeavor on the part of the Department of Fish and Game and State Historical Society. The reasons for it include efforts to comply with strict federal staffing requirements to remain eligible for grant monies. Our division has had to rely on interior contractual relationships with architects, historians and archaeologists to remain eligible. The Historical Society has some of the required expertise already on staff. The move will not only help to hold down personnel requests for our division but also moves some functions to an agency whose primary responsibility is preservation of Montana's heritage. As previously mentioned, the Recreation and Parks Division will continue to administer historic sites such as Bannack as state parks and monuments under provisions of 62-304 R.C.M.

HISTORIC SITES PROGRAM GRANTS PROJECTS
FY 1976

	<u>State Projects</u>	<u>State Dollars</u>	<u>Federal Dollars</u>
Bannack	Power Line Burial – Undergrounding Eliminate environmental intrusions	\$ 5,975	\$ 5,975
Bannack	Jackson Acquisition Acquire inholding in Bannack	5,365	5,365
Bannack	Thompson Acquisition Acquire inholding in Bannack	4,343	4,343
Bannack	Sudberry Acquisition Acquire inholding in Bannack	2,000	2,000
Bannack	Spokane Mines Property Acquisition Acquire major inholding and buffer area	9,750	9,750
Bannack	Herseeth Property Acquisition Acquire major inholding in Bannack	10,000	10,000
State Planning Project (Inventory and Planning)		\$19,500	\$19,500
	<u>Local Government Projects</u>	<u>Local Dollars</u>	<u>Federal Dollars</u>
Wibaux County	Pierre Wibaux House Restore interior and exterior	12,500	12,500
Anaconda	Hearst Free Library Restore exterior, correct roof damage	43,679	43,679
Kalispell	Conrad Mansion Restore exterior, install new boiler	20,600	20,600
Fort Benton	I.G. Baker—McLeish Home (Phase IV) Restore interior for display and museum	3,820	3,820
Helena	Historic District—Loranz Building Restore front facade on Last Chance Mall	25,750	25,750
Helena	Historic District—Antique Block Restore front facade on Last Chance Mall	46,400	46,400
TOTAL STATE & LOCAL DOLLARS		<u>\$191,142</u>	
TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS			<u>\$191,142</u>

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Statewide Bicentennial Project was awarded to the Gallatin County Bicentennial Committee for their proposed project at the Missouri Headwaters State Park. Division personnel worked very closely with the committee members and the consulting team in the design of this project. This approach has been valuable to the project. Major construction is nearly one-half completed. The project will be finished about July, 1977.

Another citizens' group in Great Falls is working closely with the division to implement their Bicentennial Project proposal through local donations, state and federal participation. The "Heritage Park" addition to Giant Springs State Park looks very promising due to this cooperation.

The department is also participating with landowners and local governments in experimenting with the use of conservation easements to perpetuate public access to the lower Blackfoot River in Missoula County.

South Sandstone Recreation Area in eastern Montana was a major addition to the park system which also came about through much interagency and local cooperation.

Two major acquisitions included the Rookery Recreation Area near Havre and the Mt. Haggin Recreation Area near Anaconda which was under option on June 20 and bought later in the summer. Both will provide a great variety of recreational opportunities in areas of high demand.

Basic improvements at 18 fishing access sites were complete or underway. Design for improvement at six recreation areas was nearly complete.

In an effort to cut maintenance costs our "pack-in, pack-out" program was expanded to a large number of fishing access sites. This program of garbage removal is working well where use is not heavy.

Planning for updating the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan received much emphasis. Design of the Statewide Demand Survey is underway and a study of our user fee structure is being implemented. A survey of handicapped Montanans was conducted in cooperation with the Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services. The Planned Program Budget System activities greatly aided the planning effort and that format will be used as the basic outline for the new State Plan.

The State Historic Preservation Officer published a new edition of the Montana State Historic Preservation Plan and is working with other agencies to create a computerized state archaeological data file.

A major deficiency in providing service to the park visitor is the lack of enforcement of Public Use Regulations. We receive numerous complaints about this. User surveys verify it and vandalism further confirms the need for more effort. Wardens are currently funded from license revenues and cannot devote as much time to parks' problems as they require. The division has requested additional funding to address this problem specifically. This is one of the major problems facing the State Park System.

The department is currently under litigation concerning the Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park concession contract. The dispute centers upon the tram and miniture railway. These facilities were removed from service due to obsolescence and for public safety reasons. Research has shown that interpretative foot trails and special transportation for handicapped people are more appropriate for the caverns. Research has also shown this concept has public support. However, the concessionaire contends his contract with the state is binding enough to prohibit this freedom of action. Court action will determine what the future operation of the caverns will be and specifically what, if any, are the financial obligations from the state to the concessionaire. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the contract may have been breached by the concessionaire through unlawful assignment of his interests to another party.



CAMPERS ENJOYING SUNSHINE AT COURT SHERIFF AREA
ON CANYON FERRY RESERVOIR

1950 through 1975

LICENSES	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1975	1976
Sportsman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$20	\$20.25	\$20.25	\$20.25	\$20.25	—Not Complete
Resident Wildlife Conservation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427	611	1,403	2,188	2,542	\$35
Resident Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25-\$1	\$1
Resident Bird - Adult	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$3	139,002	142,079	155,705	161,407	160,531	\$5
Resident Bird and Fish	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	—	139,464	\$2	57,885	53,931	57,662	56,332	\$2	\$4
Resident Bird Youth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident Big Game (deer, elk, bear)	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$3	\$3	—	—	—	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$2
Resident Elk - Adult	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	\$1	\$1	71,581	72,538	75,279	84,475	79,986	\$3
Resident Elk - Youth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$1	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$2
Special Elk	\$1	\$1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,974	4,678	4,814	5,668	5,349	\$2
Resident Deer A - Adult	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident Deer A - Youth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident Deer B - Adult	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$1	\$1	20,644	31,052	35,101	41,103	23,427	\$5
Resident Deer B - Youth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,013	76,567	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	—
Special Deer	\$5	\$5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,831	2,617	2,802	3,309	1,680	—
Resident Antelope	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	\$1	\$1	109,868	120,236	126,941	135,995	126,766	\$5
Resident Black Bear	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	\$1	\$1	16,355	21,439	26,604	24,494	23,189	\$5
Resident Grizzly Bear	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$6
Resident Bighorn Sheep	—	—	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15	1,149	1,769	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$25
Resident Mountain Goat	—	—	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5	240	342	427	607	671	\$25
Resident Mountain Lion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	769	835	616	570	523	\$15
Resident Moose	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	—	—	—	258	286	\$25
	\$76	\$211	\$192	\$405	\$572	\$553	\$836	\$702	703	624	676	641	762	752	\$50

LICENSES	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1975	1976
															—Not Complete—
Nonresident Wildlife Conservation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Nonresident Season Fishing	\$10 3,741	\$10 5,017	\$10 4,005	\$10 5,090	\$10 5,859	\$10 5,552	\$10 6,537	\$10 7,157	\$10 8,489	\$15 7,890	\$15 6,968	\$15 8,135	\$20 9,964	\$20 10,519	\$20 10,890
Nonresident 1-Day Fishing	\$2.50 23,664	\$2.50 27,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$1 130,024	\$1 176,697	\$2 144,164	\$2 140,950	\$2 136,557
Nonresident 3-Day Fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonresident 5-6 Day (Limited) Fishing	—	—	\$3 33,231	\$3 41,328	\$3 40,933	\$3 39,252	\$3 48,714	\$3 51,563	\$3 61,679	\$5 56,012	\$5 24,007	\$5 27,481	\$10 17,092	\$10 17,930	\$10 17,610
Nonresident Bird	\$25 124	\$25 262	\$25 201	\$25 268	\$25 309	\$25 327	\$25 283	\$25 449	\$25 433	\$25 689	\$25 1,046	\$25 1,445	\$25 1,388	\$25 1,482	\$25 1,174
Nonresident Comb. Game, Bird, Fish	\$100 897	\$100 1,615	\$100 1,547	\$100 2,974	\$100 3,923	\$100 4,279	\$100 5,537	\$100 8,114	\$100 9,268	\$150 7,165	\$151 9,501	\$151 14,016	\$151 20,560	\$151 25,585	\$225 12,689
Nonresident Comb. Bird & Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$50 1,718
Nonresident Deer Only	—	—	—	\$20 6,445	\$20 7,533	\$20 12,042	\$20 15,228	\$20 10,058	\$20 6,028	\$35 5,106	\$35 10,329	\$35 13,550	\$35 7,376	\$35 2,004	\$50 77
Nonresident Antelope (with combination)	\$5 *	\$5 *	\$5 *	* XX	* XX	* XX	* XX	\$1 *	\$1 *	\$10 895	\$10 1,374	\$10 2,521	\$10 4,179	\$10 5,129	\$50 20,109
Nonresident Antelope Only	—	—	—	\$20 5,033	—	\$20 1,043	\$20 3,714	\$20 5,037	\$20 1,760	\$35 1,112	\$35 3,293	\$35 3,146	\$35 1,909	\$35 1,085	—
Nonresident Black Bear (spring season beginning 1966)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$20 64	\$36 57	\$35 60	\$35 295	\$35 111	\$35 187	\$35 286
Nonresident Black Bear - Season	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	1,075	\$60 38 1/2
Nonresident Grizzly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$25 135	\$25 211	\$25 261	\$25 253	\$35 270	\$125 124
Nonresident Bighorn Sheep	—	—	\$15 *	\$15 *	\$15 *	\$15 *	\$15 *	\$15 *	\$15 *	\$50 88	\$50 172	\$50 172	\$50 261	\$50 323	\$125 127
Nonresident Mountain Goat	—	—	\$5 *	\$5 *	\$5 *	\$5 *	\$5 *	\$5 *	\$5 *	\$30 243	\$30 247	\$30 48	\$30 50	\$30 44	\$75 39
Nonresident Mountain Lion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$25 93	\$25 120	\$25 70
Nonresident Moose	\$25 *	\$25 *	\$25 *	\$25 *	\$25 *	\$25 *	\$25 *	\$25 *	\$25 *	\$50 34	\$50 32	\$50 32	\$50 39	\$50 39	\$125 19
Bow and Arrow	—	—	\$2 * 715	\$2 * 1,453	\$2 * 2,413	\$2 * 2,355	\$2 * 2,193	\$2 * 2,305	\$2 * 2,668	\$3 * 2,865	\$3 * 4,647	\$3 * 6,579	\$3 * 10,134	\$3 * 9,296	\$6 * 6,526
Turkey Tags	—	—	—	—	—	\$2 * 1,144	\$2 * 1,573	\$2 * 2,913	\$2 * 2,960	\$2 * 1,601	\$2 * 1,262	\$2 * 2,238	\$2 * 2,626	\$2 * 4,188	\$2 * 2,415
Grizzly Trophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$25 * 12	\$25 * 13	\$25 * 14	\$25 * 18	\$25 * 13	\$25 * 3
Buffalo (residents only)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1/ Black bear included on nonresident big game, bird and fish combination instead of second deer.

* Both resident and nonresident licenses included — see resident listing where numbers of licenses are not shown.

xx License included on general big game license.

SALE OF 1975 LICENSES
For the Period of
May 1, 1975 – April 30, 1976

<u>Licenses</u>	<u>No. of Licenses Sold</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Amount</u>
* Resident Sportsman	2,542	\$ 20.25	\$ 51,475.50
** Resident Conservation	131,441	.25	32,860.25
Resident Fishing	160,531	5.00	802,655.00
Resident Bird – Adult	55,544	2.00	111,088.00
Resident Bird – Youth	4,425	1.00	4,425.00
Nonresident Conservation	89,847	1.00	89,847.00
Nonresident 1-Day Fishing	140,950	2.00	281,900.00
Nonresident 6-Day Fishing	17,930	10.00	179,300.00
Nonresident Season Fishing	10,519	20.00	210,380.00
Nonresident Bird	1,482	25.00	37,050.00
Elk – Adult	79,986	3.00	239,958.00
Elk – Youth	5,349	1.50	8,023.50
Deer A – Adult	126,766	3.00	380,298.00
Deer A – Youth	11,325	1.50	16,987.50
Deer B – Adult	23,427	5.00	117,135.00
Deer B – Youth	1,680	2.50	4,200.00
Resident and Nonresident Turkey	4,188	2.00	8,376.00
Nonresident Big Game	25,585	151.00	3,863,335.00
Bow and Arrow	9,296	3.00	27,888.00
** Pioneer and Conservation	20,648	.40	8,259.20
Resident Grizzly	716	5.00	3,580.00
Duplicates	3,916	1.00	3,916.00
** Pioneer	3,271	.15	490.65
Veterans	7	.15	1.05
Nonresident Grizzly	270	35.00	9,450.00
Resident Sheep – Unlimited	481	25.00	12,025.00
Nonresident Sheep – Unlimited	311	50.00	15,550.00
Nonresident Black/Brown Bear	1,075	35.00	37,625.00
Resident Antelope	23,189	3.00	69,567.00
Nonresident Antelope	5,129	10.00	51,290.00
Nonresident Antelope	10	35.00	350.00
Nonresident Antelope	1,075	36.00	38,700.00
Nonresident Deer	9	35.00	315.00
Nonresident Deer	1,995	36.00	71,820.00
Resident Sheep – Drawing	190	25.00	4,750.00
Nonresident Sheep – Drawing	12	50.00	600.00
Resident Goat – Drawing	523	15.00	7,845.00
Nonresident Goat – Drawing	44	30.00	1,320.00
Resident Moose	752	25.00	18,800.00
Nonresident Moose	39	50.00	1,950.00
Duplicate – Special	150	1.00	150.00
Grizzly Trophy	13	25.00	325.00
Resident Black/Brown Bear	7,018	5.00	35,090.00
Resident Mountain Lion	286	5.00	1,430.00
Nonresident Mountain Lion	120	25.00	3,000.00

Nonresident Spring Bear	187	35.00	6,545.00
* Resident Sportsman 2	63	35.00	1,323.00
** Resident Conservation 2	100,306	1.00	100,306.00
			<hr/>
	1,074,618		\$6,973,554.65
Less Fees			147,717.15
			<u>\$6,825,837.50</u>

* Combine for Total Sportsman

** Combine for Total Resident Conservation

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES AND CAMPING PERMITS:

Seasonal Camping Permit	2,255	@	10.00	\$ 22,550.00
Overnight Camping Permit	15,179	@	1.00	15,179.00
Overnight Camping Permit	15,724	@	2.00	31,448.00
General Trapper	1,347	@	10.00	13,470.00
Landowner Trapper	185	@	1.00	185.00
Resident Fur Dealer	77	@	10.00	770.00
Fur Dealer Agent	27	@	10.00	270.00
Nonresident Fur Dealer	12	@	50.00	600.00
Taxidermist	105	@	15.00	1,575.00
Minnow Seining	28	@	10.00	280.00
Falconer Permit	68	@	3.00	204.00
Resident Outfitter	413	@	50.00	20,650.00
Nonresident Outfitter	2	@	150.00	300.00
Resident Professional Guide	548	@	15.00	8,220.00
Nonresident Professional Guide	3	@	100.00	300.00
Zoo Permit	1	@	5.00	5.00
				<hr/>
			35,974	\$ 116,006.00
				<hr/>
TOTAL LICENSE AND PERMIT SALES	1,095,384			<u>\$6,901,470.85</u>

SUMMARY OF REVENUE RECEIVED

July 1, 1975 – June 30, 1976

Licenses and Permits	\$ 8,251,602.56
Receipts from Sales	135,036.14
Revenue from Property Use	12,438.70
Civil Defense	2,100.00
Federal Reimbursements	1,861,293.60
Law Enforcement	218,748.37
State Parks (this includes such income as boat gas tax, camping permits, cabin rental, etc.)	1,081,198.99
Recreation Income (primarily Bureau of Outdoor Recreation funds)	1,212,331.81
Other Receipts	<u>92,825.78</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$13,363,191.37</u>

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1976

CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 770,821.81
Operating Expenses	382,906.80
Equipment	115,729.96
Capital Outlay	10.00
Grants	174,393.51
Grand Total	<u>\$1,443,862.08</u>

ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Personal Services	\$1,459,756.90
Operating Expenses	490,900.20
Equipment	1,966,978.49
Grand Total	<u>\$1,966,978.49</u>

ENVIRONMENT AND INFORMATION DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 787,226.16
Operating Expenses	410,034.67
Equipment	18,427.73
Grand Total	<u>\$1,215,688.56</u>

FISHERIES DIVISION

Personal Services	\$1,076,455.52
Operating Expenses	454,476.76
Equipment	37,700.42
Capital Outlay	14,424.50
Grand Total	<u>\$1,583,057.20</u>

GAME MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Personal Services	\$1,152,495.96
Operating Expenses	723,471.33
Equipment	35,695.82
Capital Outlay	5,655.97
Grants	40,623.13
Grand Total	<u>\$1,957,942.21</u>

PLANNING DIVISION

Personal Services	\$ 90,246.23
Operating Expenses	59,046.50
Equipment	2,116.77
Grand Total.	<u>\$ 151,409.50</u>

RECREATION AND PARKS PROGRAM

Personal Services	\$ 806,025.96
Operating Expenses	33,310.36
Equipment	26,279.82
Capital Outlay	9,680.97
Grants	78.99
Grand Total.	<u>\$1,175,376.16</u>

